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SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1880.

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CHICAGO.

Third Day of the Republican National Convention.

THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

Sharp Passage Between Haymond and Logan.

CONTESTING DELEGATES.

Work of the Committee on Platform.

THE EXCITEMENT MODERATING.

Chinese Immigration—The Modified Plank.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CHICAGO, June 4th.—While the interest in the Convention and its business continues intense, there is a visible abatement of the excitement this morning. At a quarter past ten there are few delegates in their seats, and the galleries are not filled. Spectators, however, are still pouring in, and as the weather is cloudy and cool, there is no doubt that another hour will see the house crammed to its utmost capacity.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

Among the spectators in front of the platform is Queen Victoria's youngest son, Prince Leopold, accompanied by his friends. The Princess is at the Grand Pacific with her suite, but is too wearied to visit the Convention this morning.

CONKLING AND GARFIELD.

Conkling on entering the hall was received with a burst of applause, which seemed to indicate that the Grant man are in possession of the galleries to-day.

At 10:40 the galleries are nearly full.

At this time Garfield entered and was received with much applause.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Chairman Hoar called the Convention to order at 10:45, and Rev. Arthur Little of the New England Congregational Church of Chicago, invoked the throne of grace.

RESOLUTION—A SLIGHT BREEZE.

Conkling rose to offer a resolution, and hoped there would be no objection to it. If there should be any objection he should ask the roll to be called. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, That every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and that no man should hold his seat here who is not ready to so agree. [Cheers and applause.]

Hale of Maine said they were unable to hear the resolution in his neighborhood, and called for its reading again, and it was so read.

Hale said he supposed that a Republican Convention did not need to be instructed; that its first duty after naming its candidate was to proceed to elect him over the Democratic candidate. [Applause.] They all had their preferences, and were ardent with the expression and urgency of their preferences, but he had yet failed to hear, in the busy and exciting contests in which they had been engaged for the last week, any expression on the part of any delegates to the Convention (whoever they might be for) of dissent as to the final determination of the Convention. When a deliverance was had from all the labor of the Convention, he had no doubt that they should all be found hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, marching on to the election of their candidate. [Cheers.] If the candidate of the gentleman from New York were nominated, he (Hale) and his friends would work by night and by day to elect him, and in turn they should expect that if they nominated their candidate, he (Conkling) would work night and day to elect him. [Cheers.]

Brundage called for a vote by a call of States, to emphasize its purpose, and to ascertain who are for it and who against it, and who will try to escape it. [Applause.]

The Chair put the question first viva voce, and there were apparently half a dozen noes.

Conkling also asked for a call of the States, saying it was desirable to know who it was in a Republican Convention who vote no on such a resolution. [Applause.]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The call of States was then ordered by an overwhelming vote. Maine voted unanimously aye. [Applause.] New York voted 70 ayes. Pennsylvania voted 58 ayes. Only one delegate being present from South Carolina, he cast his single vote aye. West Virginia cast 5 votes aye and 3 no. [Hisses.] Three were absent. Ayes 716, noes 3—so the resolution was adopted.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION AND ANOTHER BREEZE.

Conkling said he wanted to introduce another resolution, which he would reduce to writing in a moment, as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates who have voted that they will not abide the action of the Convention do not deserve to have and have forfeited their votes in this Convention. [Subdued applause and some hisses.]

Campbell of West Virginia said there were three delegates from his State, good and true Republicans, who had cast these negative votes. If it had come to this, that a delegate could not come here to express his free opinion, he for one was ready to withdraw. He had been a Republican editor in Virginia twenty-five years, who had imbibed his political faith from the lips of William H. Seward in New York. He would never consent in advance to agree to everything that a Convention might do. He intended, always intended, to carry his own sovereignty under his own hat.

Hall of West Virginia, who voted aye, defended the right of his colleague to vote as he saw fit [applause], to utter his own sentiments as an individual delegate.

Brundage of Connecticut said the question was not one of free speech; it was only a question as to what any man would do for the support of Republican principles.

Mr. McCormick of West Virginia avowed himself one of the three dissenters, not because he did not expect to support the nominee of this Convention, for he did intend to do that, no matter who he should be. He was as good a Republican as the gentleman from New York, and whereas the latter made only one speech for the nominee of the last National Republican Convention, he (McCormick) made one hundred. [Great applause and cheers.] He opposed the resolution only because it declares that men are unfit to sit in the Convention if they differ from other members of it.

Young of Tennesee (colored) supported the resolution, and wanted to know why, if those who vote no meant to join the Democratic party, they should be here helping to choose the nominee of the Republican party.

Garfield of Ohio feared the Convention was about committing a great error, and before they should act he desired to state the case. Every man of the three dissenters declared their expectation to support the nominee, but they voted no because they thought this was not the time to adopt such a resolution. Are they to be disfranchised for that reason? [Applause, and cries of "no, no."] That is the question. We are responsible for our action to our constituents, and not to this Convention. [Great applause.] There never was and never will be a Convention which did or can bind my vote in advance of any question. If this resolution was adopted the Convention must purge itself at the close of every vote, and determine how many shall go out at the close. He urged Conkling to withdraw his resolution.

Pixley of California moved to lay the resolution on the table. [Applause.]

Conkling demanded a call of the roll. [Hisses, long and furious.]

The call of the roll was ordered.

Conkling inquired of the Chair whether the three gentlemen from West Virginia did say they would vote for the nominee of this Convention.

The Chair said it was not his province to answer the question.

Conkling said he would not press his resolution, and his question being answered in the affirmative, he finally withdrew the resolution, as he said there seemed to be some doubt. [Applause and hisses.]

REPORTS ORDERED.

Sewell of New Jersey moved that the Committee on Credentials now report. Adopted.

The Chair pointed out to the occupants of the galleries the impropriety of interrupting the proceedings of the Convention. If there should be any more hissing there he should order that part of the gallery from which it came cleared. [Applause.]

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee not being in the house, on motion of Sewell the Committee on Rules was ordered to report, with the understanding that no action should be taken until after the report of the Committee on Credentials had been received and acted upon.

The Chair called Senator Bruce of Mississippi, one of the Vice Presidents, temporarily to the chair, who was received with applause.

The rules were read by the Secretary. The one which forbids any unit rule was received with applause.

Garfield said he did not understand that these rules were now up for discussion, but only for information. The only changes from the rules of 1876 were verbal merely, or effected their rearrangement in more convenient order, except that the committee had added to what was now numbered as rule 8 a provision clearly and explicitly embodying the uniform precedents of all previous Republican Conventions as to the manner of taking the vote of States that are divided.

Hoar resumed the chair.

Sharpe of New York presented the minority report of the Committee on Rules, signed by the delegates in that committee from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, Illinois and Colorado, recommending the adoption of a rule (being Rule VI. of the Convention of 1876, in the same language as in 1876), as follows:

In the record of votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case the votes of any State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition.

The minority express a belief that the addition made by the majority of the committee is unwise; that it tends to invite discussion which might not otherwise be forced on the Convention; that for the protection of individual members it is unnecessary, and that it gratuitously and in advance casts an imputation on the Chairman of the respective delegations.

Action on the report of the Committee on Rules and the views of the minority was withheld for the present.

A message was received from the Committee on Credentials, that it would be ready to report in thirty minutes,

The Convention is accordingly waiting idly for the committee's appearance.

The Committee on Resolutions has not yet reported, but have agreed upon their work.

THE PLATFORM

Rehearses the great benefits of Republican rule to the country. It has restored solidity to the national finances, lifted the credit of the country, and has insured prosperity for the future; advocates popular education; adherence to the Constitution; prohibition of the use of public funds for sectarian schools; favors protection of American labor, commerce and industries; denounces polygamy; reviews the obligations of the country to Union soldiers; opposes unlimited Chinese immigration, and suggests a Congressional modification of existing treaties to remedy the evil; commends Hayes' administration; arraigns the Democratic party, and holds it to be the duty of Republicans to harmonize the whole country.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

After about an hour's delay, waiting for the Committee on Credentials to report, the Convention again came to order at 1 P. M.

Conger of Michigan presented the committee's report, apologizing for the length of time they had been compelled to detain the Convention, and explaining its necessity.

In the Louisiana case the committee recommended the admission of the Warmouth delegation, and excluding the Beattie delegation.

The committee reports that the Beattie bolt was without adequate cause.

In the Alabama case they recommend the admission of Rapier, believing that the State Convention had no right to override or ignore his selection by his district because of his failure to accept the condition that he should obey the instructions that the State delegation should vote as a unit for Grant.

In the case of Smith and Warner, in Alabama, the facts were substantially the same as in the case of Rapier. They were duly chosen by their respective districts, and the State Convention undertook to revoke their appointment because they failed to accept the unit rule. The committee recommend their admission.

In the Illinois case the committee recommend the admission of the contestants to the seats of the sitting members from the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Congressional Districts. The committee also report against the contestants in the Second Illinois District, and do not sustain the objections to the four delegates at large in the same State.

They further report in favor of the sitting men from the Ninth and Nineteenth Districts of Pennsylvania, and the Third District of West Virginia.

The committee suggests that a final decision of many of these contests depends upon the adoption by the Convention of the principle of Congressional district representation. This the committee hold to be sound. [Applause.]

The report cites J. D. Cameron's support of the right of individual district representation at the Convention of 1876 under precisely similar circumstances, and a similar call for a National Convention. They cite the form of the call of the Convention in 1876 as evidence that it was the purpose of the Republican party to establish the principle of district representation. This was sustained also by all precedents in the party down to date. In no case has fair action of a district in selecting its representatives been overruled or changed by any State or National Convention. [Applause.]

The committee does not believe that this right of congressional district representation should now be invaded for the first time by the action of a National Convention. If a State Convention can by a bare majority override the will of the people, fairly expressed in the selection of district delegates, it might as well appoint at once all the delegates. [Great applause.] Nominations made through such misrepresentation were not likely to be ratified by the people. It was the duty of the Convention to disapprove emphatically all attempts to overrule the high moral customs of the party. [Applause.]

The committee sustain the seating of the delegation from Utah, as regularly and fairly chosen.

MINORITY REPORT.

Clayton of Arkansas presented a minority report. They differ with the majority as to the application of the principle of district representation. The recommendation of the majority, if adopted, would work as an ex post facto rule, reversing the long-established usage of the party in many States. [Applause.] They urge that there is a vacancy in the district claimed by Rapier, and that the sitting members are entitled to the seats which the majority report awards to Smith and Warner. The minority say that as Rapier refused to accept the pledge exacted by the State Convention, he is here without credentials; also that he was not elected by his district, that only nominated, and that except through the action of the State Convention's ratifying his nomination he had no authority whatever. It did not appear that there had been any District Conventions in Alabama at which the Alabama contestants had been chosen. Their authority here could rest only on the action of the State Convention. If the principle of district representation is a sound one, then more than half the delegates sitting in this Convention are here without right, and if the rule is rigidly applied the body would find itself without a quorum. [Applause.]

In the case of Illinois the minority made an elaborate statement of the alleged facts, but presented nothing in addition to what the press has already given.

The minority defended the right of a State Convention to instruct its delegates to vote as a unit, according to its will, and presented argument in support of the same.

It was received with considerable applause, in which Conkling conspicuously joined.

The minority report concludes on the Illinois case with a recommendation that the sitting members be retained in their seats as duly accredited representatives. They also non-concur with the majority in the cases of Utah and West Virginia.

The report is signed by B. F. Tracy of New York, Powell Clayton of Kansas, and others.

THE CONTESTS.

Conger handed in a corrected list of members of the Convention, as reported by his committee. He then moved that the Convention proceed to consider the Louisiana case. Cessna moved to adopt all of the report on which the committee had agreed, and then proceed to the separate consideration of disputed issues, involving the contests in Alabama, Illinois, West Virginia and Utah.

Conger asked if the motion included the Louisiana case among the disputed.

Cessna replied in the affirmative.

Conger then said: "I have no objection."

Conkling called for an enumeration of the questions which would fall within the list of undisputed cases.

Conger said this list would embrace the cases of Louisiana, the Second District of Illinois, the Illinois delegation at large, the Second and Fourth Districts of Kansas, the Ninth and Nineteenth Districts of Pennsylvania.

Logan inquired how it happened that there was any report as to the four delegates at large from the State of Illinois. It was the first time that he had heard of the right to their seats being questioned.

Conger replied that petitions against the right of the four delegates at large had been presented to the Convention and referred to the committee, and it was necessary for the committee to notice the subject in its report.

Logan indignantly protested against his right to a seat being called in question, and complained of the treatment which he and many who had led the arms of the nation to victory had received. [Cheers for Grant.]

A Kansas delegate objected to the inclusion of Kansas in the list of undisputed questions.

Cessna modified his motion so as to give separate action on the Kansas case.

Sharpe of New York moved to amend the pending motion so as to strike from the majority report so much of it as relates to the Illinois delegation at large. [Applause.]

Logan asked why a distinction had been made as to the four delegates at large between the State of Illinois and other States.

Cessna of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee, said the reason was that objections had been made to the four delegates at large of Illinois, and none to those from any other State.

Conger having accepted Cessna's amendment, the Convention adopted it without objection.

The question was then stated on Sharpe's motion, but the Chair ruled that it was out of order.

Conkling argued, as a point of order, that the committee's report being before the house Sharpe's motion to amend was in order.

The Chair modified his ruling, and admitted Sharpe's motion.

HAYMOND AND LOGAN MEASURE SWORDS.

Haymond of California pointed out that if Sharpe's motion should prevail it will leave the seats of the Illinois delegates contested, while the committee proposed to put their title beyond question of dispute in history. He never in his long experience knew of any man to object to a unanimous judgment in his own favor. [Applause.] The gentleman [Logan] had seemed to think that the report of this committee had insulted the State of Illinois. His reply to that was, that the citizen of Illinois was too apt to confound himself with the State of Illinois. [Loud laughter and cheers, half the audience rising and shouting.] It had been stated in the papers presented that in the Springfield Convention it was hard to tell whether it was the State of Illinois or John A. Logan that had held the Convention. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Logan declared that he could not be affected in the slightest degree by the innuendoes of the gentleman from the golden shores of California, picked up in the slums and sloughs of Chicago [applause]—in the insinuation that he (Logan) confounded himself with the State of Illinois. [Applause.] Logan proceeded at considerable length to explain and defend his action in the Springfield Convention, being frequently interrupted by applause. He declared that the charges, insinuations and innuendoes aimed at him had come from those who sought to, but could not control the Republican majority of Illinois. His crime against them was that certain newspapers could not write him down, could not count him out, could not drive him from the party. [Cheers.] He defied the men who undertook to assail him, and was ready to meet them anywhere.

Haymond rejoined, and denied that he had made any attack upon Logan. If he had referred to anything known in the slums of Chicago, he (Haymond) knew nothing about it. Neither Logan nor any other man, no matter how much covered with military or civic honors, should stand here and put words in his mouth that he never uttered. The remark about the gentleman confounding himself with the State of Illinois was not original with him (Haymond), but a quotation from the papers presented to the committee. However the gentleman almost convinced him that the remark was a correct one. [Laughter and applause.]

Sharpe's motion, modified so as to strike from the majority report so much of it as implies that there is any contest regarding the Illinois delegates at large, was adopted.

Cessna then moved the adoption of so much of the committee's report as has been designated as being undisputed. Agreed to.

The Alabama case was then taken up.

Clayton of Arkansas moved to substitute the minority for the majority report in this part of it.

Bruce of Mississippi moved a recess until 7 P. M. Agreed to at 4:20 P. M.

Evening Session.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—Judge Hoar took his chair at precisely 7 o'clock, but not more than forty delegates were in their seats. The present prospect is that the contested seat discussion will occupy all the evening without being disposed of, unless the Convention shall adopt some order limiting the debate, which promises to be interminable.

At 7:30 the Convention was nearly full.

The entry of Garfield and Conkling was the occasion for the usual greeting from the galleries.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Five minutes later the Chair called the Convention to order.

Conger moved that the delegates from Louisiana, who have been admitted by order of the Convention, be notified of their right to take their seats.

The Chair said they were entitled of right to take such seats.

The Chair stated that the question before the Convention was the contest in Alabama.

Harrison of Indiana moved to limit the debate upon it to one hour, and subsequently modified it so as to make it half an hour.

Pixley of California seconded the motion. The Pacific coast delegates were becoming very impatient at the unnecessary delays, and were becoming suspicious that they were for a purpose. [Applause.]

Conkling suggested that the proposition be so modified as to divide whatever time shall be allowed equally between the two sides of the question.

Harrison accepted the suggestion as proper and right.

Conkling further suggested twenty minutes to each side.

Harrison's motion having been reduced to writing in the form of a resolution, it was adopted unanimously. [Applause.]

THE ALABAMA CASE.

The Chair stated that the question was upon Clayton's motion to substitute the minority for the majority recommendation in the Alabama case.

Conger briefly explained Rapier's case by showing that the only question was as to whether the State Convention had a right to deprive him of his authority to represent his district because he refused to vote for Grant. The same point, substantially, was at issue in the other two Alabama contests. The question was simply as to the right of a single district to representation. Upon its settlement, in his (Conger's) judgment, rests the question of the continued existence of the Republican party.

Turner of Alabama replied, simply elaborating the views of the minority report in the case before the Convention.

Tracy of New York protested against the Convention opening and deciding upon questions which ought to be, and which had been, decided in the State Conventions, and argued that in the Alabama case it had been clearly shown that the admission of the contestants would lead to a misrepresentation of the district. Had it not been for the questions of contested seats, the Convention might have been at its legitimate work on the first evening of its session.

Bateman of Ohio supported the majority report in some forcible remarks, in which he characterized the State Convention's attempt to usurp the free right of delegate Rapier to act in his representative capacity as he should see fit, as a most offensive assertion of arbitrary dictation. Rapier treated it with the contempt it deserved. [Applause.]

Farr of Michigan said that Michigan believed in the right of district representation. Her delegates would sustain that principle, and sustain Rapier in his right to vote for his district, just as they insist that the speaker should vote for Michigan because he was elected by Michigan. [Applause.]

Parsons of Alabama declared himself a Grant Republican, but would sustain the principle of district representation.

The time for debate having expired, the question was stated to be upon Clayton's motion to strike out and insert.

Boutwell moved the following:

Resolved, That all the cases of contested seats be decided by adopting the usage of each State, and that in every State where the uniform usage has been to relegate delegates to the National Republican Convention by the State Convention, that usage shall be deemed binding, and the same shall be true in respect of the delegates sent by District Conventions where that has been the usage.

Conger made the point of order that Boutwell's resolution was not in order, because not germane to the pending question.

The Chair sustained the point. [Vociferous cries of "question," "question."]

The question was put viva voce, and decided overwhelmingly in the negative.

A division being demanded, the roll of States was called, resulting in ayes 306, noes 449—so the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report in the Alabama contests was rejected.

The announcement elicited a tumult of applause.

When Kentucky was called, the Chairman announced its full vote in the affirmative, but the four protestants of yesterday rose and demanded to be counted in the negative, and it was so ordered. [Applause.]

The majority report, so far as it relates to Alabama, was then adopted.

Quarles of Wisconsin offered a resolution limiting the debate in the Illinois contest to one hour, to be equally divided between the two sides.

Boutwell moved to amend by substituting the resolution which he offered a few minutes before.

Conger raised the point of order that Boutwell's amendment was not germane to the pending question, which was one as to the proposed limitation of debate, and was out of order also because it related to all the unsettled contests included in the committee's report, while the pending question related solely to the report of the committee in the Illinois case.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Boutwell at some length defended his position under cover of opposition to the proposition for a limitation of the debate. He cited the case of Louisiana, in which the delegates admitted were the appointees of the State Convention, and not of congressional districts.

Conger, replying, said that in the case of Louisiana there was no question whatever raised before the committee as to district representation. Louisiana had traveled all the way to Massachusetts to find somebody to say something about it. [Laughter and applause.] He had no objection to just as much debate as the gentleman thought advisable. The more the report of the majority should be discussed the better it would stand before the Convention and the country. [Applause.] The principle involved was one of too great importance to be allowed to be voted for for the sake even of the grandest man that any country ever produced. [Applause.]

Raum of Illinois replied for the sitting delegates whose seats are contested. They were willing to rest their case on the law and precedents as established in Illinois. They asked justice only, and a decision free from bias in behalf of the candidates. He then proceeded to elucidate.

Logan urged the greatest allowance of time to a discussion of the Illinois case, and made another reference to the old soldier, Grant, which drew out a great burst of applause from the galleries and a considerable waving of handkerchiefs on the floor. "If," said Logan, "you can beat the 'old soldier,' all right; you beat the man who has been recognized by every civilized nation of the world. But do not by tactics drive Illinois down to prevent the old soldier from having his share of votes." [Cheers.]

Logan said he was informed that the California delegates were not awarded their credentials until they had taken the pledge to support the candidates for whom the State Convention instructed them to vote. He asked the California delegation to say what the fact was.

In a moment there was silence, followed by derisive laughter, under the supposition that the Californians could not deny the accusation.

Finally Pixley of California got up in his chair, and said the questions could not be answered in a single word, but he would be most happy to respond if he could be allowed a little time in which to do so. California selected her delegates to this Convention by the vote of each district represented here. This appointment had been confirmed by the State Convention, and (in order that there should be no mistake about it) that State Convention had then with perfect unanimity instructed the delegates to vote first, last and all the time for the distinguished Senator from Maine.

REMARKABLE SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

This gave an opportunity for the most remarkable scene of excitement witnessed in the hall since the Convention opened. Three-fourths of the immense throng in the galleries and on the floor outside of the place allotted to delegates, and fully one-half of these delegates themselves, sprang to their feet, cheering, shouting, waving handkerchiefs, umbrellas, etc., for the space of several minutes, before any attempt at restoring order could make the least impression upon the excited mass.

THE ILLINOIS CASE.

Harrison of Indiana suggested that an hour be given each side in the Illinois case, and the proposition was subsequently adopted without serious objection.

Mr. Conger opened the debate in support of the report. He said the report confirms and establishes in this Convention the rule that has prevailed in Illinois from the birth of the Republican party down to the present time—the rule of district representation.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 2:15 the Convention adjourned until 11 A. M. Saturday.

General Dispatches—Scenes and Incidents.

EXCITEMENT MODERATED.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—The excitement in the Convention has materially moderated, though the interest is still intense; but is more calm and less demonstrative.

While it is just possible that balloting may begin to-night, the prevailing impression is that no nomination is possible before to-morrow, while many think the Convention will extend its proceedings into next week. Delay is clearly the purpose of Grant's supporters, while the Blaine men are anxious to force the fighting and bring matters to an issue as soon as it can be fairly and courteously effected. The Grant leaders and journals charge that Garfield is working entirely in Blaine's interests, and intimate that the friends of the latter are holding him in reserve for advancement should Blaine fail of the nomination. The more probable surmise is that Garfield is only leading the Sherman movement in co-operation with Blaine's friends, but if Blaine should win the second place just now it is thought by shrewd observers to lay between Garfield and Washburne. But all is uncertain, and new combinations may develop at any hour. Blaine's friends, however, still feel sure that he will lead Grant on the first ballot, and far exceed his vote on the second. If they have any special facts as the basis for their evidently earnest conviction that Blaine is sure of ultimate success, they are too prudent to disclose them in such a manner that it can become public.

CONTESTS DECIDED.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—The Committee on Credentials early this morning decided all cases not heretofore adjusted. The Thirteenth Illinois District was decided in favor of the contestants (Blaine). The Utah case was decided in favor of the sitting delegates (Blaine). The West Virginia case was decided in favor of the sitting members (Blaine).

PACIFIC COAST DELEGATION INDIGNANT—THE CHINESE PLANK.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—There is much indignation this morning in the Pacific coast delegation on learning that Chairman Pierrepont, of the Committee on Resolutions, has gone back on his agreement to accept the plank on the Chinese question which they had prepared, and accepted and inserted one of considerable less force.

The change in the Chinese plank since last night strikes out all after the words "American people," and substitutes for the eliminated matter the following:

We welcome to the benefits and privileges of our free institutions all those who seek their enjoyment and are willing to assume the obligations while they participate in the benefits of American citizenship. The influx to our shores of hordes of people who are unwilling to perform the duties of the citizen or to recognize the binding force of our laws and customs is not to be encouraged, and believing that respectful attention should be paid to the evils complained of by our brethren on the Pacific coast, we urge the renewed attention of Congress to this important question, and suggest such change of our existing treaty obligations as will remedy these evils.

ANOTHER RUMOR REGARDING THE CHINESE PLANK.

CHICAGO, June 4th—The modified platform is said to contain a clause allowing Chinese to vote, and contains none restricting unlimited Chinese immigration.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE CHINESE PLANK OF THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—The Pacific coast delegation have effected a marked improvement in the Chinese plank in the platform. Pixley, especially, by personal interviews with other members of the committee, energetically supported by Haymond and his other associates, has secured the pledge of the committee that the resolution shall be reported in the following form:

The authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with Congress and its treaty-making power. The Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of that power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

The Pacific Coast delegates are much elated by the fact that their representations have satisfied the committee of the propriety of recognizing the necessity of affirmative action to control and limit the Chinese evil.

REVIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—The proceedings in the National Convention to-day have for the most part been rather uninteresting. The debates have often dragged heavily, and the interest has been relaxed, as indicated by considerable confusion on the floor among the delegates themselves, and in the body of the audience. The exceptions have been the two or three lively passages between Conger, Logan and Haymond. Complicated parliamentary questions and points of order came frequently before the Convention, and were disentangled with consummate skill and patience by the Chair, whose rulings in every case met with expressions of satisfaction from the audience and ready acquiescence from the delegates. Throughout the proceedings the galleries were crowded by occupants, who indicated such interest in the proceedings, and displayed so much appreciation of the varying phases and the merits of the debate, that the Chair was several times constrained to declare that if the marks of approbation and disapprobation were not restrained, business would be so delayed that the galleries would have to be cleared to allow a continuation of business. The applause was particularly objected to by a speaker when the speakers were limited to time and were obliged to curtail their remarks to the minimum on account of the noise. When Kentucky was called to vote on the Alabama case, and the Chairman having announced 24 votes in favor of the sitting delegates, four delegates rose as on previous occasions and recorded their votes in the negative. The scenes of the previous day were repeated, and the plaudits were more marked. The vote on the unit rule was not generally regarded as a very decisive test of the relative strength of the candidates, but the opponents of Grant generally consider it to show a slight falling off in his support, while his friends declare that is has no significance whatever.

The most exciting incident that occurred during to-night's session was during the discussion on the resolution to limit the time for presenting the Illinois case to one hour. General Logan spoke against the resolution, and remarked that the purpose in admitting the credentials was to secure votes to defeat the old veteran, General Grant. The reference to Grant brought out deafening cheers, which was repeated, accompanied by waving of hats, handkerchiefs and clapping of hands, which lasted for some moments; but this handsome demonstration was exceeded largely in a few moments, when Pixley, Chairman of the California delegates, in reply to a question of Logan, said that his delegation was instructed to vote first, last, and all the time for James G. Blaine. The name had hardly been pronounced when it seemed that almost the entire audience in the galleries and on the floor sprang to their feet and cheered in a most vociferous manner. Hats were flung into the air again and again, and handkerchiefs were waved in the wildest manner. This animated scene lasted fully three minutes. It was the first time since the Convention met when Blaine had been mentioned.

The East London Water Company, from some extraordinary whim, refused to supply water to two large blocks of workmen's houses erected by the Improved Industrial Dwellings company. Summonses were taken out against the Company, at the Thames Police Court. As the company failed to plead any reasonable excuse for this conduct, the presiding magistrate ordered them to pay a fine of £10 in each case.

New Jersey's Legislature is talking of draining the Hoboken flats, and none too soon, for no part of fever-ridden Memphis was filthier.

GENERAL NEWS.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC.

National Capital Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 4th.—Senator Booth and Representatives Page, Davis and Pacheco have to-day united in a letter to the President, strongly recommending N. W. Spaulding, of Oakland, for appointment as Surveyor of Customs for the port of San Francisco, vice Paul Morrill, deceased. In presenting Mr. Spaulding's name they designate him as the possessor of stanch business qualities, competent, and predict that his appointment will give general satisfaction.

The House Ways and Means Committee to-day reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of Frank Soule and his securities on his official bond as Internal Revenue Collector at San Francisco. The bill was placed on the private calendar.

Representative Whittthorne, from the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day reported a resolution proposing that the House shall authorize a sub-committee of three or five members of this committee to visit Mare Island during the Congressional recess, to join a Board of naval officers in examining the question whether bars are being formed in the approaches to the navy yard, which have impaired, or may impair, its usefulness, and whether such deposits can be permanently prevented. The expenses of the proposed excursion are of course to be paid out of the House contingent fund.

Arkansas Democratic State Convention

LITTLE ROCK, June 4th.—The Democratic State Convention, on the thirty-ninth ballot, nominated Thomas J. Churchill for Governor. The final vote stood: Churchill 123, Miller 57, Wilson 34, Grace 1, Eagle 6. The nomination was then made unanimous. Jacob Frolich, for Secretary of State, and William E. Woodruff, Jr., for Treasurer, were nominated by acclamation. The following nominations were made on the first ballot for each: Auditor, John Crawford; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, H. English. For Attorney-General the vote stands on the fourth ballot: Moore 101, Cockrill 83, Martin 30, scattering 8. Required to nominate, 112.

The Colorado Democratic State Convention.

DENVER, June 4th.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 9:30 this morning. The following delegates to Cincinnati were chosen: Alva S. Adams, S. E. Brown, J. F. Humphreys and C. D. Thomas, with W. A. H. Loveland and C. Barela as delegates at large. The delegation is uninstructed, but is solid for Field. The resolutions favor the free coinage of silver, declare the Utes must go, and pledged support to the Cincinnati nominee.

Looking Up an Old Mine.

NEW YORK, June 4th.—The Panama *Star* of the 24th of May says: James A. Crossman, a well known engineer and mining expert, has arrived to inspect the ancient Cora mine. Crossman is engaged in the interest of a number of capitalists, one of whom is said to be James R. Keene.

The Situation at Leadville, Colorado.

DENVER, June 4th. — The *Republican's* Leadville special says: Everything has been quiet for the past few days until yesterday, when the miners on the Morning Star refused to go to work, as they had been warned by the strikers that they resumed at their peril. The manager of the mine being informed that an attack was contemplated, called upon the Sheriff for aid, and guards were put in the mine; but no violence was attempted. A meeting of mine-owners and managers is called for to-night, and it is thought will result in a decision to close down until the strike is settled.

FOREIGN.

The Ravages of Phylloxera in France

PARIS, June 4th.—The ravages of phylloxera are becoming more serious daily. In July last it was computed that one-third of the total surface devoted to wine-growing had been irretrievably devastated, and as the plague has been steadily increasing all the year it is estimated that 40,000 acres have been added to the total amount of land lost. A Society of Wine-Growers' has been formed for the purpose of utilizing and applying scientific means for destroying the insect.

The Dead Empress.

LONDON, June 4th.—The Czar, on receiving the telegram announcing the death of the Czarina, returned to St. Petersburg immediately. The Duke of Edinburgh will go to St. Petersburg to-night to attend the funeral.

Politics in Italy.

ROME, June 4th.—The Clericals will everywhere participate in the municipal elections, to test their strength in view of future political elections.

PRESS EXPRESSION.

What Some of the Papers of the Coast Find to Talk About.

Why our own silver mines should be practically locked up while we pay tribute to other nations for the precious metal we already possess in large extent, is one of those mysteries which no sane man can solve.—[Eureka Sentinel.

As the November election approaches the politician raises his lightning-rod hoping that he may be struck by a nomination. In this Territory the principal flash to attract which rods are put up, is the delegateship. For this coming flash there are lots of rods in the air.—[Walla Walla Union.

The last Legislature, in passing an Act for the establishment of a State Mining Bureau and providing for the appointment of a State Mineralogist, did an act that indirectly will be of much benefit to the business of mining, not only to California, but generally to the mining regions of the Pacific coast.—[Grass Valley Union.

San Franciscans are the most susceptible to imposition of any community on the coast. Stuff a dummy, and call it a fat woman, and make a grand blow about it, and crowds will flock to see it, and exclaim "Oh, wonderful!"—[Vallejo Chronicle.

It is unfortunate that Kearney was arrested, tried and sent to the House of Correction, because his discharge carries with it false sympathy, and that he has been oppressed under the decision of Judge Rix by whom he was sent to prison. The impression therefore goes out and is voraciously swallowed by the wild men and wild women of the sand-lots that Kearney has been suffering martydom.—[Marysville Appeal.

For a long series of years there has not been so favorable an outlook for a good crop, generally over the State, as at the present time. From every quarter comes the most cheering news. Nowhere are any serious apprehensions felt of contingent mishaps to growing crops. * * * We look upon the approach of this rich harvest as the advance ripple which is to end in a tidal wave of prosperity to California. Let our people be ready to take advantage of a return of good times, and, profiting by the experience of the past, seek to avoid a recurrence of that excessive inflation in business which must inevitably end in ruinous collapse.—[Petaluma Argus.

An old lady recently visiting a prison, asked one of the attendants why the prisoners received such coarse food. He told her it was to keep their blood from becoming impure. And when asked what they would do if their blood was impure, he dryly responded, "Break out."

There were 458 deaths from small-pox in 1870 in London, against 2,544 and 1,418 in the two preceding years. The death-rate from small-pox in London last year was equal to 126 per million of the population, against an average annual rate of 410 per million in the 42 years, 1838-79.